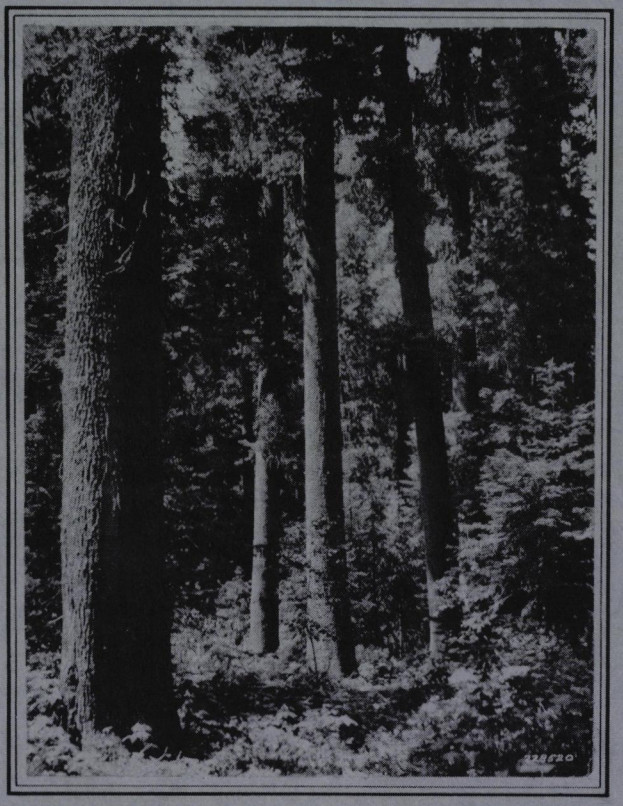
FOREST SURVEY RELEASE NO. 11 A FEBRUARY 1938 PROGRESS REPORT



# FOREST STATISTICS
## SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO

FROM THE INVENTORY PHASE OF THE FOREST SURVEY



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN
FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION

STEPHEN N. WYCKOFF DIRECTOR
MISSOULA MONTANA

BY FOREST SURVEY STAFF M. BRADNER REGIONAL DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION

ADDRESS REPLY TO
DIRECTOR
AND REFER TO

MISSOULA, MONTANA

RE-NRM
Forest Survey
Releases

April 6, 1938

Director,
Northeastern Experiment Station,
335 Prospect Street,
New Haven, Connecticut.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing the latest Forest Survey publication for northern Idaho, "Forest Statistics for Shoshone County, Idaho". This is the ninth in the contemplated inventory series for the Northern Rocky Mountain Region.

Shoshone County contains more than half of the timber area in the Coeur d'Alene-St. Joe country which has long been famous as a lumber producing center. The forest stands in this county are a very important factor in the future of the northern Idaho lumber industry.

Very truly yours,

M. Bradner

M. BRADNER, In Charge,
Division of Forest Survey

Enclosure
SBH

# FOREST STATISTICS FOR SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO

From the Inventory Phase of the Forest Survey

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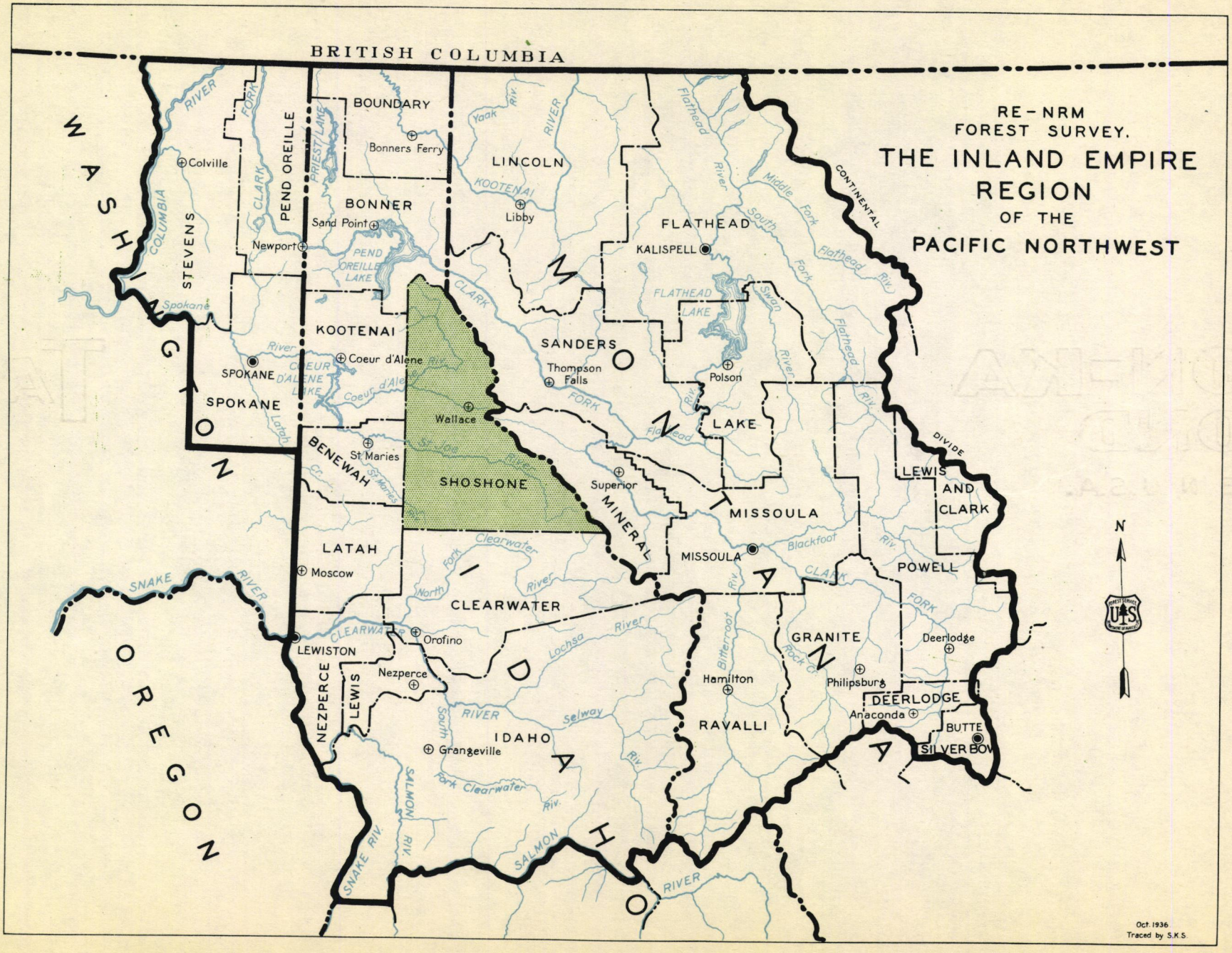

BRITISH COLUMBIA
RE-NRM
FOREST SURVEY.
THE INLAND EMPIRE
REGION
OF THE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO
MONTANA
BOUNDARY
Bonners Ferry
BONNER
Sand Point
Newport
PEND OREILLE
STEVENS
Colville
KOOTENAI
Coeur d'Alene
SPOKANE
SPOKANE
BENEWAH
St Maries
LATAH
Moscow
LINCOLN
Libby
SANDERS
Thompson Falls
SHOSHONE
Wallace
Superior
MINERAL
FLATHEAD
KALISPELL
Polson
LAKE
MISSOULA
MISSOULA
LEWIS AND CLARK
POWELL
CLEARWATER
Orofino
LEWISTON
NEZPERCE
Nezperce
LEWIS
IDAHO
Grangeville
RAVALLI
Hamilton
GRANITE
Philipsburg
Deerlodge
DEERLODGE
Anaconda
BUTTE
SILVER BOW
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
Oct. 1936
Traced by S.K.S.

RE-NRM
FOREST SURVEY

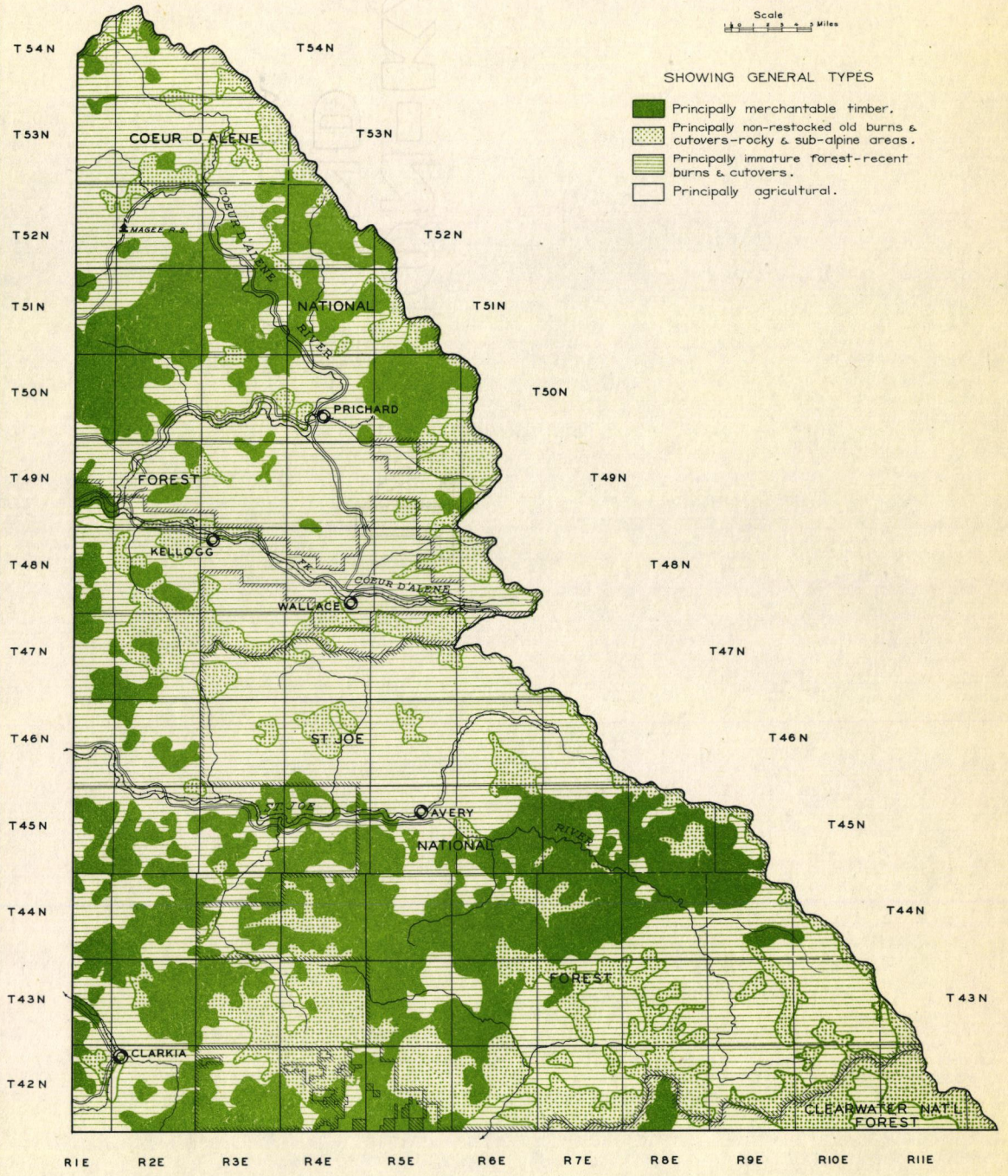
# SHOSHONE COUNTY

IDAHO
1934

Scale
0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

SHOWING GENERAL TYPES

- Principally merchantable timber.
- Principally non-restocked old burns & cutovers-rocky & sub-alpine areas.
- Principally immature forest-recent burns & cutovers.
- Principally agricultural.




E.D.W. 6/12/37

RE-NRM
Forest Survey

# FOREST STATISTICS FOR SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO

## Foreword

The paths of forest exploitation in the several older forest regions of the United States have been unfortunately similar. Each began with a period of rising lumber production, high hopes and prosperity. In each the comparatively short interval of abundance was followed, as the virgin stands became depleted, by declining production; and where there was no industry to replace lumbering, by declining hopes and waning prosperity. Minus the support of their lumber industries these regions have been forced into long and costly economic readjustments. Profiting from this experience, local public forest agencies and a forward-looking industry seek to avoid a repetition of this story in the Inland Empire[1/] by correcting the economic and technical factors which tend to force exploitation into such a channel. The Forest Survey has been established as a part of the coordinated effort toward better management practice. In this publication, the Survey presents the salient features revealed in an inventory of the forest resources in Shoshone County, Idaho, as well as some of the background of facts necessary in well-directed planning.

1/ The three northeastern counties in Washington, northern Idaho and western Montana.

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF LAND
SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO

Figure 1.

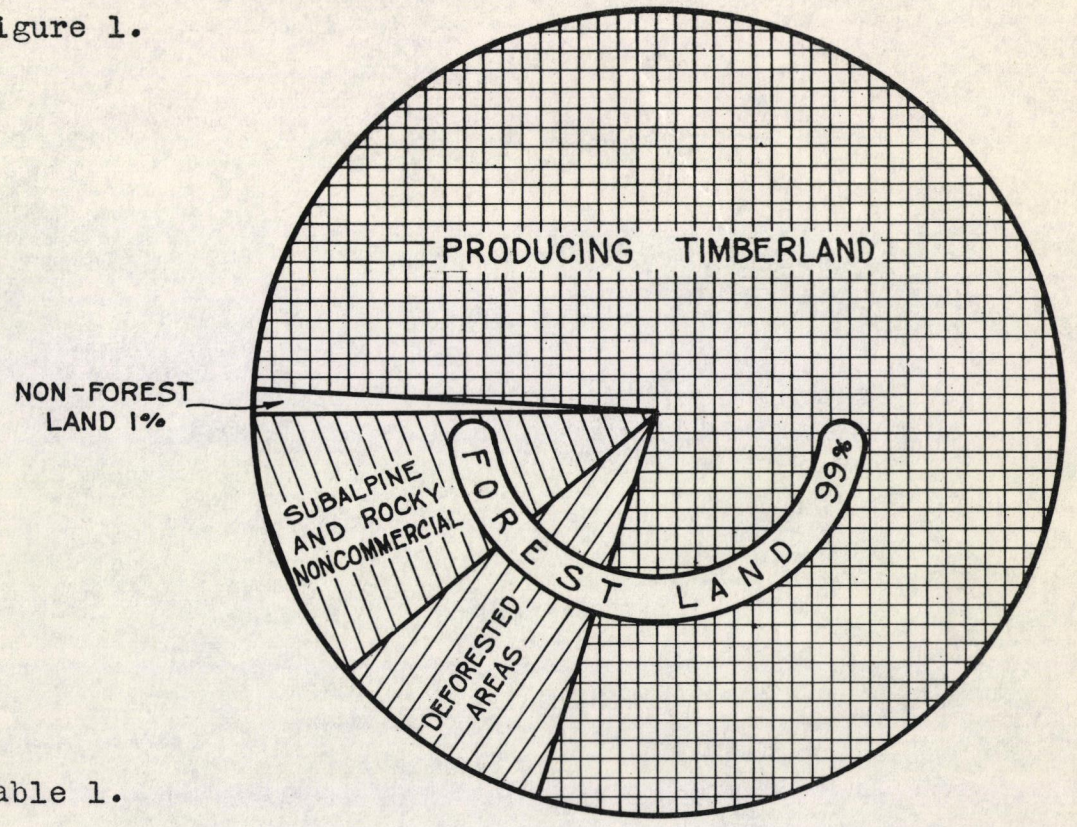



Table 1.

| NONFOREST LAND | Area in Acres |
|---|---|
| Townsites | 1,355 |
| Cultivated and Stump Pasture | 8,256 |
| Grassland | 2,081 |
| Brush | 1,969 |
| Barren | 1,211 |
| Total | 14,872 |
| **FOREST LAND** | |
| Timberland | |
| Producing | 1,328,000 |
| Deforested | 146,982 |
| Total | 1,474,982 |
| Subalpine | 166,987 |
| Rocky Noncommercial | 17,441 |
| Total | 184,428 |
| Total Forest Land | 1,659,410 |
| GROSS LAND AREA | 1,674,282 |

## General

Shoshone County occupies twenty-six hundred square miles including some of the roughest terrain in Idaho. It is an area almost entirely mountainous with elevations varying sharply between 21 hundred and 69 hundred feet above sea level--an area over 99 percent forest land. The county is comprised of two main drainage basins of which the St. Joe and Coeur d'Alene Rivers are the principal streams. Rising in the mountainous divide between Idaho and Montana, both rivers empty into Coeur d'Alene Lake, which lies to the west in Kootenai County. A smaller area in the southern part of the county lies in the watershed of the Clearwater River.

The people of Shoshone County, numbering 19,060 by the 1930 census, derive a living principally from the mineral and forest resources. Mining has been by far the most important industry in the county as is evidenced by the fact that 96 percent of these people are concentrated in the comparatively small section known as the Coeur d'Alene mining district. Lying within a few miles of each other in this district are; Kellogg, with a population of 4,124 (1930 census); Wallace, the county seat, with a population of 3,634; and Mullan and Burke, towns of 1,891 and 1,000 persons respectively.

A single main highway (U.S. No. 10) passes through the county along the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River. Except for the well developed road system in the mineral area,

there is only the skeleton network necessary for forest administration, utilization and protection. The rail facilities of this county include two lines to the mining towns, The Oregon Washington Railroad and Navigation Company and the Northern Pacific Railway. The transcontinental line of the Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul and Pacific Railroad crosses the county farther south, flanking the St. Joe River for most of the distance. A branch of this railroad also passes through the southwest corner of the county, connecting the towns of Elk River, Bovill and Clarkia with the mainline at St. Maries.

## History of Forest Exploitation

The beginnings of the lumber industry in this great forest area are closely associated with the mineral development in the famous Coeur d'Alene district. In 1878 Shoshone County was a wilderness. That year is significant, being marked as it was by the first known prospecting in this section of the state. The gold discoveries that followed in the next few years precipitated a rush into the area and by 1884 Eagle City, the first community, was bustling with activity. The date of the earliest sawmill is a matter of question, but it is known that several were constructed

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The general type map of Shoshone County in the front of this book is based upon the forest stands as they were in 1934. With almost eleven thousand acres logged since that time timber drain has been the principal factor of change. This acreage is comparatively small. Moreover, from many of the stands white pine and cedar poles only have been removed, leaving residual sawtimber stands composed of secondary species. Thus this map portrays the general stand distribution at the beginning of 1938.

during the very early years, to be followed by others as the activity expanded from the original placer operations to the lead, zinc and silver mines centered along the south fork of the Coeur d'Alene River. An interesting aspect of the early lumber industry is the extent to which cedar entered into local use. Being readily accessible, the heavy stands of giant cedars that occurred along the Coeur d'Alene River furnished a large portion of the lumber used in building the mining towns. It is also said that much of this cedar found its way into mines in the form of timbering.

It is notable, that despite the amount of available timber, the lumber manufacturing industry in this county has never been extensive. The bulk of the local lumber output has served the moderate requirements of the mineral area, and most of the sawmills, consequently, have been situated in this vicinity. None of the mills have been large, nor has the lumber cut mounted to high figures. The total average lumber cut for the past twelve years (1925-1936), 8 million board feet lumber tally, is somewhat higher than the average for preceding years. The annual output in this period ranged from 4 million board feet in 1925 to 13 million feet in 1936. In 1936 four mills were running in Shoshone County, three of which have annual capacities of 5 million board feet or over.

In addition to lumber requirements for homes and buildings, the mining centers of this area have continuously consumed much timbering. The furnishing of these timbers has

provided employment for many. In a survey completed several years ago, it was estimated that the annual consumption of round mine timbers from 1928 to 1932 inclusive averaged about 7.4 million board feet log scale. The last several were poor years, so with the recent return to high ore production, this annual figure is now exceeded. A large share of the mine timber requirements have been met with Kootenai County timber, it being estimated that Shoshone County averaged 3.8 million board feet annually in the years mentioned (table 9).

Although rather unimportant from the lumber manufacturing standpoint, Shoshone County has been a major source of timber for the lumber mills in Spokane, Kootenai and Benewah Counties. It seems probable that the first logs driven down the Coeur d'Alene and St. Joe Rivers and out of Shoshone County went to Harrison in the early nineties. These log exports did not reach large proportions until after the beginning of the present century. Log production along the Coeur d'Alene River apparently began to increase about 1903, whereas large scale activities on the St. Joe did not start in this county until about 1908. During 1910 and 1911 logging in both areas was in full swing, soon reaching a tempo which was maintained until the last few years.

Log production figures by counties are available only since 1924. They show that during the next 12 years, 951 million board feet of logs (lumber tally), 91 percent of the county production, were exported to outside manufacturing points

In 1925, the peak year, approximately 196 million board feet lumber tally of logs were produced. From 111 million board feet in 1930 production slumped to 20 million in 1934, rising again to 52 million board feet in 1936.

## Other Industries

Shoshone is unique among the north Idaho counties in the scarcity of its farms. The rugged topography has limited agriculture to the few level valley areas of which 6,676 acres have been classed as cultivated,[2/] 1,580 acres as stump land pasture, and 2,081 acres as grassland (table 1). That the county has shared, to a certain extent, in the recent agricultural expansion of north Idaho, is indicated in the following census figures. There were 126 farms in 1920, 118 in 1925, 173 in 1930, and 292 in 1935. The 1935 figure undoubtedly represents something near the maximum feasible farm development. Many of the farms in this county are not self-sufficient. The 1930 census shows that 33 or about one-fifth were "part-time" in that year, and the last census indicates that a total of 24,312 man days were spent by all farm operators in work off their own farms during 1934. This is an average of 83 days per operator.

The importance of the metals industry in this county is indicated by production statistics. One of the nations leading producers, the value of the output from the Coeur d'Alenes between 1928 and 1936 inclusive, was 88 percent of

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2/ See glossary for definitions.

the state total. In the 12 years including 1925 and 1936 the annual value of the recovered metals averaged 19.6 million dollars.[3/] The high for this period was 29 million dollars in 1926, while a depression low of 7 million dollars was reached in 1932. This low point was followed by a steady upward trend to 23 million dollars in 1936.

## Dependent Population

As the leading industry of Shoshone County, mining has been the principal factor in the local employment situation. The 77 percent decline in this industry between 1926 and 1932 was felt heavily by the local population. However, the situation has been eased by the steady recovery since then. The last decennial census shows that in 1930, following a good year for both mining and lumbering, 54 percent or 4,724 persons of the 8,789 gainfully employed in Shoshone County were directly engaged in the metals industry. Only 598 persons, representing 7 percent of the gainfully employed, were occupied in lumber and forest enterprise, and but 3 percent or 233 persons in agriculture. These statistics in no way indicate the actual importance of these three industries, however.

Almost one-third of the gainful workers are engaged in secondary industries which are present only because of the products or services which they supply to the miners,

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3/ "Mineral Resources of the United States", 1925-1931, Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce. "Minerals Yearbook" 1932-1937, Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce.

loggers, farmers and those in minor basic enterprise. This "secondary" group is composed of the grocer, the doctor and the many others whose establishments line the downtown streets. Calculating most of these and their families as indirect dependents, it can be fairly said that the mineral industry in 1929 supported at least 76 percent of the population and forest industry 10 percent.

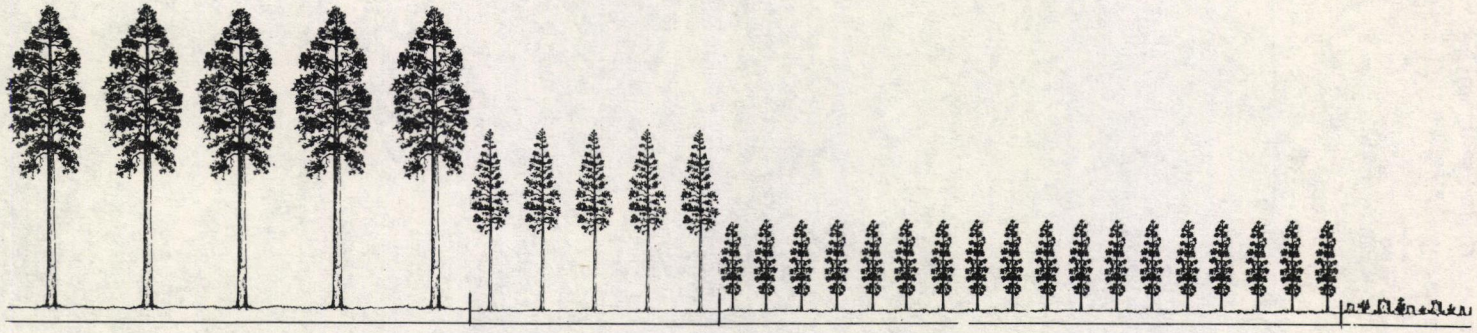
Not all those dependent upon the forest resources of Shoshone County are included in the above figures. The number of loggers working in this timber but living outside the county is supplemented by the persons engaged in the manufacture of Shoshone County logs in the St. Maries, Coeur d'Alene, Harrison and Spokane mill centers. It is estimated that logging and manufacturing the 100 million feet of saw-timber cut in 1929 furnished employment equivalent to over 1000 full time workers and that the stull business and Forest Service work represented 100 or so more year-round jobs. The decline of employment in the lumber industry during recent years has been offset in part by an increase in National Forest improvement and protection work.

## Present Stands

In Shoshone County 99 percent of the total area is forest land (figure 1). While the entire 1,659,410 acres so classified play an important role in watershed protection and stream flow control, consequently having a considerable social worth, a large proportion has little or no value from a

Fig. 2

## CHARACTER OF TIMBERLAND COVER IN ZONES ONE AND TWO – SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO
1,407,235 ACRES

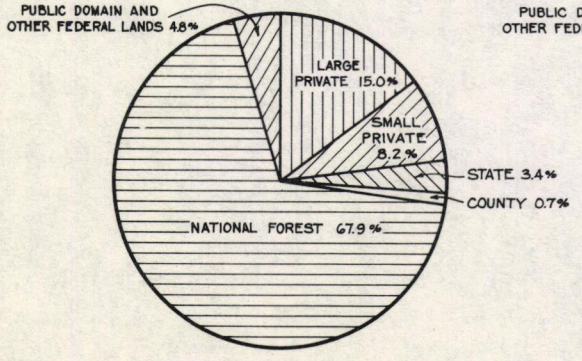



*Including Merchantable Cedar and Cedar-White Fir Pole Stands ** Including all Immature Cottonwood Stands *** Including Recent Burns and Cutovers

Fig. 3

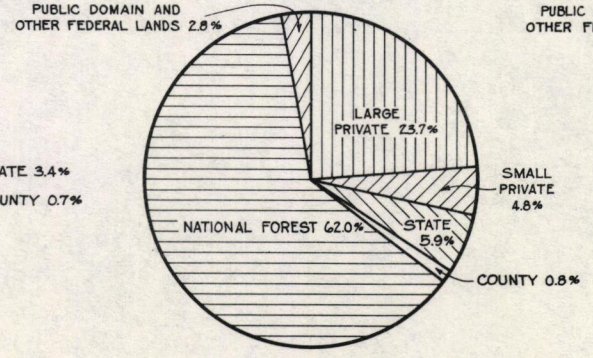
## OWNERSHIP OF FOREST LAND AND TIMBER – SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO

ALL FOREST LAND



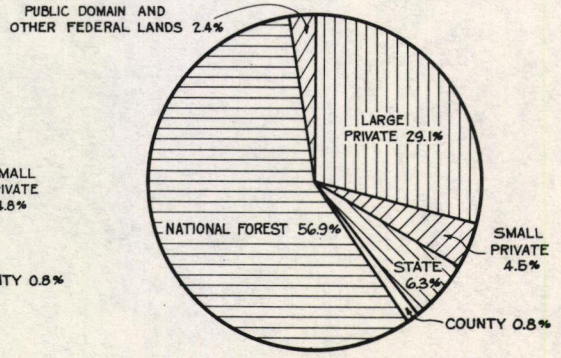

1,659,410 Acres

SAWLOG STANDS – ZONES ONE AND TWO




428,795 Acres

VOLUME IN SAWLOG STANDS – ZONES ONE AND TWO




6,437,467,000 Board Feet

FOR DEFINITION OF ZONES SEE GLOSSARY

commercial timber standpoint. Nine percent of the area is deforested timberland,[4/] denuded principally by repeated fires, and eleven percent is subalpine and noncommercially rocky (table 2). The values of the producing timberland are affected by the factor of economic availability. Although there are 1,328,000 acres classed as producing timberland, 346,088 of these acres will be commercially valuable only with an increase in lumber values or a decrease in logging costs and 44,096 acres are classed as economically too remote for logging. Adding this latter area to the deforested, subalpine and rocky lands, it is revealed that 23 percent of the total forest area is at present definitely out of the picture for timber production.

The producing timberland is classified into several size classes. Approximately one-third or 434,629 acres contain stands of sawlog size, and 765,854 acres contain immature stands ranging from seedling to pole size (table 2). A high percentage of the immature stand area is in the younger age classes as a result of the 1910 fires and other conflagrations. Table 8 shows that over one-half million acres or almost half of the accessible stocked timberland acreage is under 40 years of age.

Classified as producing timberland in these tables, but actually in a transition state, are 127,517 acres of

4/ Timberland includes the areas now bearing or which have borne stands of commercial types thus excluding subalpine and rocky noncommercial areas, etc.

recent burns and cutovers. During the next few years some of these areas will restock sufficiently to be catalogued in one of the immature types, whereas others will fall into the deforested group.

Shoshone County lies entirely within the white pine belt, sixty-eight percent of producing timberland, 899,231 acres, being white pine type. The principal associated stands are larch-Douglas fir occupying 140,840 acres and lodgepole pine type totaling 102,621 acres. Sixty-three percent, 272,441 acres, of the sawlog area is white pine type.

The largest part of the present sawlog area in this county lies in the St. Joe River watershed. There are approximately 229 thousand acres of sawlog stands in this drainage, 144 thousand acres in the Coeur d'Alene River drainage and 62 thousand acres in the Clearwater River drainage.

## Timber Volumes

In appraising the volume figures in this report the lack of balance between the species logged and the stand composition is strikingly apparent. Although white pine represents only a third of the sawlog volume in the county, it has made up over 70 percent of the log cut in recent years. A comparison is made of the drain and inventory in the following tabulation. The seven million board feet of fuelwood cut annually are not included in these depletion figures.

Shoshone County

| Species | Average annual production sawlogs, pulpwood and mine timbers from trees of sawlog size° | | Composition of accessible sawlog stands, 1938 (zones 1 and 2) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Volume board feet log scale | % | Volume board feet log scale | % |
| White pine | 28,401,000 | 72 | 2,245,880,000 | 35 |
| Ponderosa pine | 1,674,000 | 4 | 98,034,000 | 2 |
| Other species | 9,307,000 | 24 | 4,093,553,000 | 63 |
| Total | 39,382,000 | 100 | 6,437,467,000 | 100 |

° 1935-1936

Considering sawlogs alone approximately 80 percent of the drain in these two years has been white pine.

These inventory figures are based on all types of timber stands. Even in the accessible white pine areas, only 46 percent of the volume in stands of sawlog size is white pine. Analysis of production statistics indicates that this intensive concentration upon white pine has been particularly notable for the past decade or so. Formerly the other species comprised about 60 percent of the north Idaho cut. While this trend was accentuated by the depression, the recent improvement in conditions has seen no marked change in the proportion. From this partial utilization there has arisen an important management problem in commercially perpetuating the white pine on these areas. So far as the secondary species are concerned, however, it may be possible later, with sufficient improvement in prices, to reenter the present logging chances and remove the remaining stands. It seems a reasonable conclusion that technological advances in

the wood utilization fields, and other factors will enhance the value of these species and thus facilitate more desirable management practices.

The figures collected in this inventory indicate that the average volumes per acre vary with the stand composition. The average volumesper acre in sawlog stands of the various types are shown in the following tabulation:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All timber types | 15,000 | board | feet | per | acre | all | species |
| White pine type | 17,200 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| Ponderosa pine type | 9,800 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| Larch-Douglas fir and Douglas fir types | 11,100 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| Other types | 11,700 | " | " | " | " | " | " |

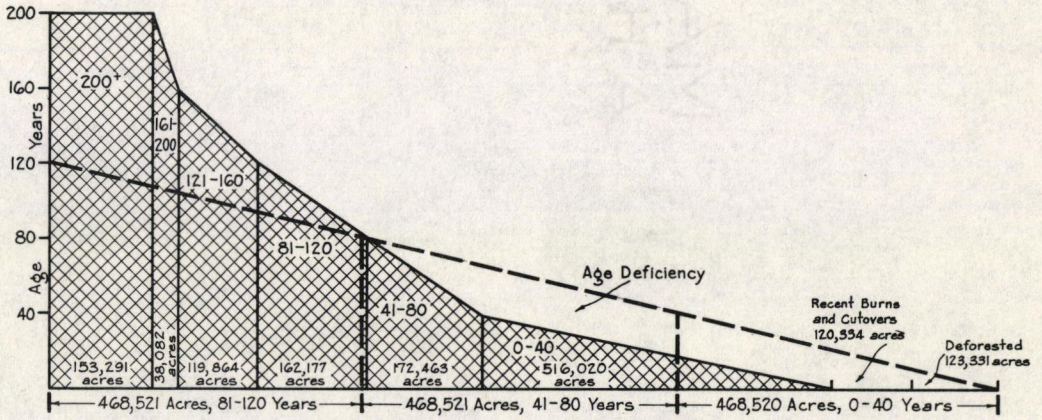
The total net board foot volume figures given in this report are considerably higher than any previous estimates. This is due in part to the intensiveness of the present survey and to a certain extent to the broader standard of merchantability adhered to in this survey. In the case of some of the secondary species, smaller trees than are actually utilized at the present time are included in these estimates.

## Forest Ownership

Contrasted with the situation in Latah, Benewah and Kootenai Counties, where private timberland holdings predominate, only 23 percent of the forest area in Shoshone County is privately owned, as is shown in figure 3. The St. Joe and Coeur d'Alene National Forests represent the principal factors in the ownership picture, controlling together 68 percent of the total forest area. This situation is principally the result of the fact that the rough forest

Fig. 4

**ACTUAL AND DESIRABLE DISTRIBUTION OF AGE CLASSES IN TIMBERLANDS ZONES ONE AND TWO — SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO 1,405,562 ACRES***




Desirable Distribution of Age Classes for Sustained Yield Shown by Dotted Lines.

* Cottonwood not Included

Fig. 5

**VOLUME IN TIMBER STANDS BY SPECIES SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO**

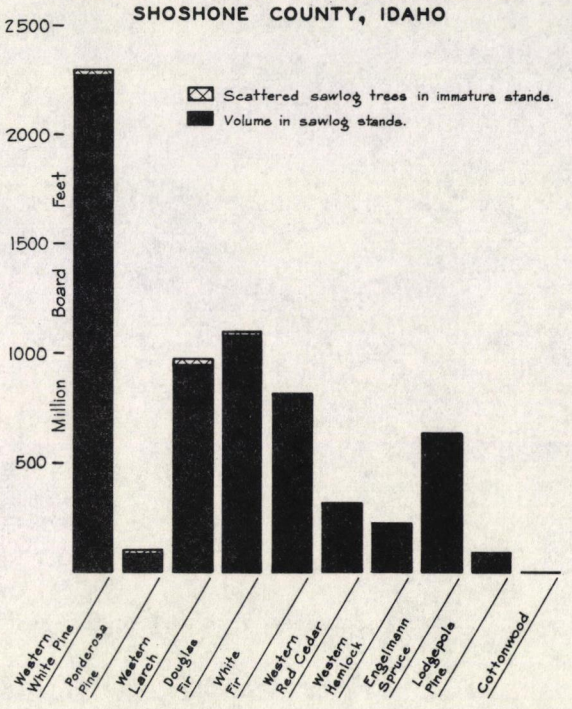
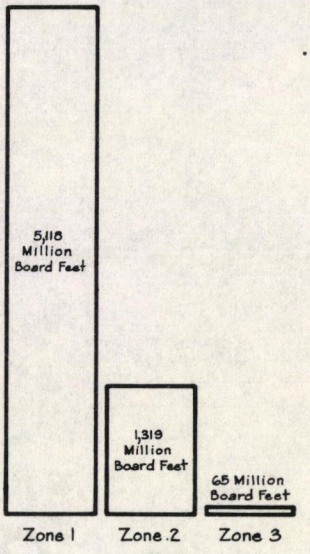



Fig. 6

**VOLUME IN SAWLOG STANDS BY ZONES SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO**




FOR DEFINITION OF ZONES SEE GLOSSARY

lands in Shoshone County were considerably less attractive as a whole to the claim seekers during the period of extensive private acquisition at the beginning of the present century. Then, too, in recent years much land has returned to Federal ownership, a trend which may eventually practically eliminate private holdings as an important factor. Between 1934 and 1937 inclusive, the St. Joe and Coeur d'Alene National Forests in this county have been enlarged to the extent of some 82 thousand acres. This area, chiefly cut over, has been acquired principally by donation from several of the larger timber holding concerns.

Due to the rough topography and economic remoteness of much of the forest land, as these factors affect utilization costs, the sawlog stands of this county have a wide range of liquidation values. A general attempt has been made to group these values by zoning as is presented in table 2.[5/] Including all except the definitely inaccessible stands, it is noted that 62 percent of the sawlog area is national forest, 23.7 percent is large private, and 4.8 percent is small private. A rapid decrease in the ratio of sawlog volume privately owned is forecast by the fact that over three-fourths of the logging in the past four years has been on private areas.

## Sustained Yield Possibilities

In a more or less superficial analysis the forest inventory of Shoshone County appears to brighten somewhat the future for the lumber industry in the large timber producing unit comprised of this and Benewah and Kootenai Counties.

5/ See Glossary for definition of zones.

In the latter two, sawlog stands have, in the third of a century since the industry expanded, been cut more rapidly than they have been replaced, and in both counties production faces a contraction to the limited output of the succession of maturing young stands. In Shoshone County the total log cut of the past 12 years has been lower than the apparent maximum set by productive capacity, although the 1925 production was undoubtedly much higher than could be permanently maintained based on sawlog stands of present quality. The opportunity for increasing log output in this county will compensate somewhat for the forced decline which is imminent in the other two counties.

In figure 4 of this report the accessible timberlands of Shoshone County are graphically compared with the desirable age class distribution for a 120-year rotation, operating upon a clear-cutting basis. With this rotation and cutting method a balance between growth and drain can be maintained by annually utilizing the timber on one one-hundred-twentieth of the area, adjusting for the depletion from fire and other factors. The total drain must necessarily be less than one one-hundred-twentieth of the total area until the maldistribution of age classes shown in this diagram has been corrected. Caused by the excessive acreage of very young stands and non-producing timber areas, this stand arrangement places impressive emphasis upon the major problem in this locality--fire. Only 113,426 acres of the 516,020 acres containing stands under 40 years of age have been cutover. Likewise, only 23,254 of

the 146,982 acres classed as deforested and but 15,072 of the 127,517 acres classed as recent burns and cutovers have been logged. In these three classes there are a total of 638,767 acres (81 percent) upon which fire alone is responsible for the present condition.

These fire losses in the past 40 years have far exceeded the area depleted by logging. A continuation of this high depletion from fire will greatly reduce the volume of sawtimber which can be cut in the future. However, in fairness to the protective forces, it should be said that the greater share of this burned area was the result of the 1910 conflagrations. Protective efficiency has reached the point where it seems reasonable to think that the average loss will be considerably lower in the future.

The rather optimistic prophecy of the higher average yields which can be maintained in the future is founded upon three assumptions--first, that fire loss will be curbed to a practical minimum; second, that the coming years will see a marked improvement in the demand for the secondary species; and third, that expanded road systems and truck logging will render accessible much of the area economically unavailable at present. The second of these hopes, namely improved values for secondary species, is important as the cut of white pine timber alone cannot maintain the average production of the past years. This is evident from the fact that only 35 percent of the total accessible sawlog volume is white pine.

With the present practice of logging only white pine, in many stands a dense cover of secondary sawlog trees is often left. This condition is generally conceded to be unfavorable for establishment of white pine reproduction. While there is no question about species selection being good practical economics, it appears to be unsatisfactory forestry, from the present viewpoint at least.

According to pathologists a second more serious problem lies in the threat of the white pine blister rust disease. There are 360 thousand acres of young white pine stands under 40 years of age which are particularly vulnerable to this disease. These stands represent an investment in the future of the white pine industry. With a foothold already gained in the county, blister rust is a very real menace, and if widespread onslaught cannot be prevented, while staying within the bounds of good economics, it holds as a possibility the upending of timber management objectives and the disruption of the future white pine lumber industry.

The possibility of maintaining production within the reasonable limits set by the sustained yield capacity is greatly favored by the preponderance of National Forest lands. This situation, because of the unity of ownership, makes it possible to regulate the drain from public timberlands so as to maintain a uniform cut within the productive capacity of the forest lands.

The forested acres of Shoshone County are the largest reservoir of timber available to sawmills in the vicinity of Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, Harrison and St. Maries. To the men in the mills, to the loggers in the camps and to their several communities, these acres represent years on end of potential income. The obligation that is held in this forest land makes its proper management both a matter of necessity and wisdom.

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INVENTORY PHASE - SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO

P. D. Kemp and G. M. DeJarnette, in charge

| Type Mapping | Check Cruising | Compilation | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. Ahlskog | P. N. Pratt | W.L. Royer | O.B. Johnson |
| H.O. Ficke | G.N. Allman | A.W. Carlson | J.M. Honeywell |
| J.L. Fredrick | R.J. Smith | I.B. Casler | F. Hughes |
| W.F. Gunterman | | R.L. Conn | B.N. MacLean |
| S.H. Larson | | W.W. Ensign | M.E. Metcalf |
| R. Myers | | A.A. Flint | M.O. Moore |
| B.A. Nugent | | R.G. Gallup | H.J. Pissot |
| J. Rodner | | W.F. Gunterman | R.J. Smith |
| R.J. Smith | | H.B. Hawk | T. Rowland |
| C.S. Thornock | | J.N. Hessel | |

Report writing - S.B. Hutchison

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. . . . . .

The figures in this report are preliminary and subject to correction in future releases.

Designed to meet the many and varied needs for information, a wealth of data is at hand for each county. In this publication, it has been necessary to sacrifice some of the detail to brevity, and consequently the information herein is generalized into the more important classifications. Subsequent reports for the economic unit, of which Shoshone County is a part, will cover the material in more detail, going much farther than this preliminary analysis in making interpretations based on various economic considerations.

To facilitate the most intelligent use of the tables in this publication, the methods followed and the types, terms and classifications used in collecting and presenting these data are described in a supplementary report.[6/] Brief definitions of the more important of these are contained in the glossary.

6/ Forest Survey Release No. 3. The Inventory Phase of the Forest Survey for the Northern Rocky Mountain Region - A Definition of the Procedure, Terms, and Classifications.

RE-NFM
Forest Survey

Table 2.- CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST LAND TYPES ACCORDING TO OWNERSHIP, ZONE AND SIZE CLASS

SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO

*Area in Acres*

*(Continued on next page)*

| Forest type | Zone | Large Private | | | | | Small Private | | | | | State 1/ | | | | | County | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sawlog | Pole | Seedling and sapling | Recent burns & cutovers | Total | Sawlog | Pole | Seedling and sapling | Recent burns & cutovers | Total | Sawlog | Pole | Seedling and sapling | Recent burns & cutovers | Total | Sawlog | Pole | Seedling and sapling | Recent burns & cutovers | Total |
| Western white pine | 1 | 63,555 | 15,187 | 44,301 | 27,369 | 150,412 | 7,147 | 26,501 | 24,203 | 3,872 | 61,723 | 15,591 | 4,934 | 7,695 | 2,111 | 30,331 | 1,304 | 191 | 3,862 | 398 | 5,755 |
| | 2 | 7,174 | 565 | 7,562 | 4,986 | 20,287 | 1,329 | 589 | 1,936 | 582 | 4,436 | 1,441 | 264 | 2,296 | 197 | 4,198 | 468 | | 539 | 40 | 1,047 |
| | 3 | 8 | 22 | 560 | 1,867 | 2,457 | | 259 | 103 | 156 | 518 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 70,737 | 15,774 | 52,423 | 34,222 | 173,156 | 8,476 | 27,349 | 26,242 | 4,610 | 66,677 | 17,032 | 5,198 | 9,991 | 2,308 | 34,529 | 1,772 | 191 | 4,401 | 438 | 6,802 |
| Ponderosa-pine-pure | 1 | | | 36 | | 36 | 208 | | | | 208 | 772 | | | | 772 | | | | | |
| | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | 5 | | | | | |
| | Total | | | 36 | | 36 | 208 | | | | 208 | 777 | | | | 777 | | | | | |
| Ponderosa pine-mixed | 1 | 2,851 | 1,462 | 213 | 1,076 | 5,602 | 1,690 | 8,342 | 1,240 | 1,005 | 12,277 | 502 | 323 | 189 | 93 | 1,107 | 202 | 289 | 3 | 20 | 514 |
| | 2 | 217 | | 109 | 133 | 459 | 504 | 80 | 89 | | 673 | 21 | | | | 21 | 203 | | 2 | | 205 |
| | Total | 3,068 | 1,462 | 322 | 1,209 | 6,061 | 2,194 | 8,422 | 1,329 | 1,005 | 12,950 | 523 | 323 | 189 | 93 | 1,128 | 405 | 289 | 5 | 20 | 719 |
| Ponderosa pine-total | 1 | 2,851 | 1,462 | 249 | 1,076 | 5,638 | 1,898 | 8,342 | 1,240 | 1,005 | 12,485 | 1,274 | 323 | 189 | 93 | 1,879 | 202 | 289 | 3 | 20 | 514 |
| | 2 | 217 | | 109 | 133 | 459 | 504 | 80 | 89 | | 673 | 26 | | | | 26 | 203 | | 2 | | 205 |
| | Total | 3,068 | 1,462 | 358 | 1,209 | 6,097 | 2,402 | 8,422 | 1,329 | 1,005 | 13,158 | 1,300 | 323 | 189 | 93 | 1,905 | 405 | 289 | 5 | 20 | 719 |
| Larch-Douglas fir | 1 | 11,194 | 961 | 1,436 | 419 | 14,010 | 4,205 | 3,084 | 4,768 | 978 | 13,035 | 3,576 | 795 | 1,077 | 155 | 5,603 | 983 | 134 | 121 | 29 | 1,267 |
| | 2 | 5,258 | 1,682 | 675 | 46 | 7,661 | 1,399 | 1,076 | 1,005 | 205 | 3,685 | 919 | 124 | 167 | | 1,210 | 210 | 208 | | 64 | 482 |
| | 3 | 105 | 43 | 29 | | 177 | 164 | | | | 164 | 56 | | | | 56 | | | | | |
| | Total | 16,557 | 2,686 | 2,140 | 465 | 21,848 | 5,768 | 4,160 | 5,773 | 1,183 | 16,884 | 4,551 | 919 | 1,244 | 155 | 6,869 | 1,193 | 342 | 121 | 93 | 1,749 |
| Hemlock-white fir | 1 | 4,869 | 55 | | | 4,924 | 950 | | 238 | | 1,188 | | | | | | 25 | | | | 25 |
| | 2 | | | | | | | | 406 | | 406 | 44 | | | | 44 | | | | | |
| | 3 | 182 | | | 60 | 242 | 130 | | | | 130 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 5,051 | 55 | | 60 | 5,166 | 1,080 | | 644 | | 1,724 | 44 | | | | 44 | 25 | | | | 25 |
| Douglas fir | 1 | 368 | 1,215 | 223 | | 1,806 | 337 | 4,532 | 1,448 | | 6,317 | 635 | 66 | 115 | | 816 | | | | | |
| | 2 | 178 | 214 | | 119 | 511 | 508 | 1,650 | 1,188 | 28 | 3,374 | 440 | 196 | | 92 | 728 | | | | | |
| | 3 | 62 | | 39 | | 101 | | 56 | | | 56 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 608 | 1,429 | 262 | 119 | 2,418 | 845 | 6,238 | 2,636 | 28 | 9,747 | 1,075 | 262 | 115 | 92 | 1,544 | | | | | |
| Engelmann Spruce | 1 | 1,176 | | 153 | | 1,329 | 13 | 17 | | | 30 | 190 | 69 | | | 259 | | | | | |
| | 2 | 1,421 | | 172 | | 1,593 | 585 | | | | 585 | 818 | | | | 818 | 12 | | | | 12 |
| | 3 | 3 | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 2,600 | | 325 | | 2,925 | 598 | 17 | | | 615 | 1,008 | 69 | | | 1,077 | 12 | | | | 12 |
| Lodgepole pine | 1 | | 432 | 1,193 | | 1,625 | 60 | 151 | 598 | | 809 | | 15 | 47 | | 62 | | | 200 | | 200 |
| | 2 | 99 | 265 | 5,934 | | 6,298 | | | 1,255 | | 1,255 | 25 | 67 | 362 | | 454 | 98 | | | | 98 |
| | 3 | | 45 | 1,691 | | 1,736 | | 21 | | | 21 | | 34 | 30 | | 64 | | | | | |
| | Total | 99 | 742 | 9,818 | | 9,659 | 60 | 172 | 1,853 | | 2,085 | 25 | 116 | 439 | | 580 | 98 | | 200 | | 298 |
| Western red cedar 3/4/ | 1 | 442 | | | 117 | 559 | 57 | | | | 57 | 3 | | | | 3 | 94 | | | | 94 |
| | 2 | 63 | | | | 63 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 505 | | | 117 | 622 | 57 | | | | 57 | 3 | | | | 3 | 94 | | | | 94 |
| Cedar-white fir 3/ | 1 | 2,349 | 226 | | | 2,575 | 625 | 193 | | | 818 | 105 | 24 | | | 129 | 43 | 31 | | | 74 |
| | 2 | 34 | 21 | | | 55 | 141 | 140 | | | 281 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 2,383 | 247 | | | 2,630 | 766 | 333 | | | 1,099 | 105 | 24 | | | 129 | 43 | 31 | | | 74 |
| Cottonwood 5/ | 1 | 462 | | | | 462 | 832 | 210 | | | 1,042 | 2 | 32 | | | 34 | 9 | | | | 9 |
| Total producing Timberland | 1 | 87,266 | 19,538 | 47,555 | 28,981 | 183,340 | 16,124 | 43,030 | 32,495 | 5,855 | 97,504 | 21,376 | 6,258 | 9,123 | 2,359 | 39,116 | 2,660 | 645 | 4,196 | 447 | 7,938 |
| | 2 | 14,444 | 2,747 | 14,452 | 5,284 | 36,927 | 4,466 | 3,535 | 5,879 | 815 | 14,695 | 3,713 | 651 | 2,825 | 289 | 7,478 | 991 | 208 | 541 | 104 | 1,844 |
| | 3 | 360 | 110 | 2,319 | 1,927 | 4,716 | 294 | 536 | 103 | 156 | 889 | 56 | 34 | 30 | | 120 | | | | | |
| | Total | 102,070 | 22,395 | 64,326 | 36,192 | 224,983 | 20,884 | 46,901 | 38,477 | 6,826 | 113,088 | 25,145 | 6,943 | 11,976 | 2,648 | 46,714 | 3,651 | 853 | 4,727 | 551 | 9,782 |
| Nonrestocked old burns and cutovers | 1 | | | | | 3,590 | | | | | 14,670 | | | | | 803 | | | | | 1,463 |
| | 2 | | | | | 2,718 | | | | | 1,569 | | | | | 2,957 | | | | | 104 |
| | 3 | | | | | 1,137 | | | | | 183 | | | | | 1,055 | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | 7,525 | | | | | 16,422 | | | | | 4,815 | | | | | 1,567 |
| Total timberland | 1 | | | | | 187,020 | | | | | 112,174 | | | | | 39,919 | | | | | 9,401 |
| | 2 | | | | | 39,645 | | | | | 16,264 | | | | | 10,435 | | | | | 1,948 |
| | 3 | | | | | 5,843 | | | | | 1,072 | | | | | 1,175 | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | 232,508 | | | | | 129,510 | | | | | 51,529 | | | | | 11,349 |
| Subalpine and rocky noncommercial | 1 | | | | | 335 | | | | | 631 | | | | | 206 | | | | | 9 |
| | 2 | | | | | 248 | | | | | 221 | | | | | 87 | | | | | 1 |
| | 3 | | | | | 15,621 | | | | | 5,963 | | | | | 4,980 | | | | | 27 |
| | Total | | | | | 16,704 | | | | | 6,815 | | | | | 5,273 | | | | | 37 |
| GROSS FOREST AREA | 1 | | | | | 187,855 | | | | | 112,805 | | | | | 40,125 | | | | | 9,410 |
| | 2 | | | | | 39,893 | | | | | 16,485 | | | | | 10,522 | | | | | 1,949 |
| | 3 | | | | | 21,464 | | | | | 7,035 | | | | | 6,155 | | | | | 27 |
| | Total | | | | | 249,212 | | | | | 136,325 | | | | | 56,802 | | | | | 11,386 |

1/ Available for conversion.
2/ Federal Powersite withdrawals.
3/ In this table merchantable cedar and cedar-white fir pole stands are classed with sawlog stands.
4/ For the western red cedar type pole, seedling and sapling stands are grouped in one class.
5/ All immature cottonwood stands are grouped in one class.

Data as of January 1, 1938

RE-NRM
Forest Survey

Table 2.- CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST LAND TYPES ACCORDING TO OWNERSHIP, ZONE AND SIZE CLASS
SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO
Area in Acres

(continued from preceding page)

| Forest type | Zone | National Forest 1/ | | | | | Public Domain | | | | | Other Federal Lands 2/ | | | | Total | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sawlog | Pole | Seedling and sapling | Recent burns & cutovers | Total | Sawlog | Pole | Seedling and sapling | Recent burns & cutovers | Total | Sawlog | Pole | Seedling and sapling | Total | Sawlog | Pole | Seedling and sapling | Recent burns & cutovers | Total |
| Western white pine | 1 | 140,900 | 66,504 | 179,134 | 56,057 | 442,595 | 3,929 | 10,296 | 13,064 | 1,096 | 28,385 | 63 | 46 | 291 | 400 | 232,489 | 123,659 | 272,550 | 90,903 | 719,601 |
| | 2 | 28,327 | 15,820 | 63,444 | 17,142 | 124,733 | 852 | 828 | 2,326 | 19 | 4,025 | 49 | | | 49 | 39,640 | 18,066 | 78,103 | 22,966 | 158,775 |
| | 3 | 304 | 3,961 | 8,622 | 4,662 | 17,549 | | 109 | 222 | | 331 | | | | | 312 | 4,351 | 9,507 | 6,685 | 20,855 |
| | Total | 169,531 | 86,285 | 251,200 | 77,861 | 584,877 | 4,781 | 11,233 | 15,612 | 1,115 | 32,741 | 112 | 46 | 291 | 449 | 272,441 | 146,076 | 360,160 | 120,554 | 899,231 |
| Ponderosa pine-pure | 1 | 455 | | 3,340 | | 3,795 | 299 | | | | 299 | | | | | 1,734 | | 3,376 | | 5,110 |
| | 2 | | | 236 | | 236 | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | 236 | | 241 |
| | Total | 455 | | 3,576 | | 4,031 | 299 | | | | 299 | | | | | 1,739 | | 3,612 | | 5,351 |
| Ponderosa pine-mixed | 1 | 1,427 | 7,152 | 6,844 | 60 | 15,483 | 2,096 | 2,913 | 494 | 78 | 5,581 | 20 | | | 20 | 8,788 | 20,481 | 8,983 | 2,332 | 40,584 |
| | 2 | 429 | 1,508 | 637 | | 2,574 | 370 | 663 | 333 | | 1,366 | | | | | 1,744 | 2,251 | 1,170 | 133 | 5,298 |
| | Total | 1,856 | 8,660 | 7,481 | 60 | 18,057 | 2,466 | 3,576 | 827 | 78 | 6,947 | 20 | | | 20 | 10,532 | 22,732 | 10,153 | 2,465 | 45,882 |
| Ponderosa pine-total | 1 | 1,882 | 7,152 | 10,184 | 60 | 19,278 | 2,395 | 2,913 | 494 | 78 | 5,880 | 20 | | | 20 | 10,522 | 20,481 | 12,359 | 2,332 | 45,694 |
| | 2 | 429 | 1,508 | 873 | | 2,810 | 370 | 663 | 333 | | 1,366 | | | | | 1,749 | 2,251 | 1,406 | 133 | 5,539 |
| | Total | 2,311 | 8,660 | 11,057 | 60 | 22,088 | 2,765 | 3,576 | 827 | 78 | 7,246 | 20 | | | 20 | 12,271 | 22,732 | 13,765 | 2,465 | 51,233 |
| Larch Douglas fir | 1 | 12,868 | 8,710 | 26,016 | 81 | 47,675 | 1,759 | 555 | 1,418 | 5 | 3,737 | 176 | 99 | | 275 | 34,761 | 14,338 | 34,836 | 1,667 | 85,602 |
| | 2 | 16,955 | 8,585 | 11,867 | | 37,407 | 658 | 225 | 680 | 85 | 1,648 | | 9 | | 9 | 25,399 | 11,909 | 14,394 | 400 | 52,102 |
| | 3 | 820 | 648 | 1,094 | 138 | 2,700 | 21 | | 18 | | 39 | | | | | 1,166 | 691 | 1,141 | 138 | 3,136 |
| | Total | 30,643 | 17,943 | 38,977 | 219 | 87,782 | 2,438 | 780 | 2,116 | 90 | 5,424 | 176 | 108 | | 284 | 51,326 | 26,938 | 50,371 | 2,205 | 140,840 |
| Hemlock-white fir | 1 | 1,838 | 927 | 384 | | 3,149 | 42 | | | | 42 | | | | | 7,724 | 982 | 622 | | 9,328 |
| | 2 | 2,567 | 344 | | | 2,911 | | | | | | | | | | 2,611 | 344 | 406 | | 3,361 |
| | 3 | 2,431 | 88 | 67 | 34 | 2,620 | | | | | | | | | | 2,743 | 88 | 67 | 94 | 2,992 |
| | Total | 6,836 | 1,359 | 451 | 34 | 8,680 | 42 | | | | 42 | | | | | 13,078 | 1,414 | 1,095 | 94 | 15,681 |
| Douglas fir | 1 | 14,363 | 9,299 | 5,434 | 357 | 29,453 | 254 | 767 | 737 | | 1,758 | 18 | 16 | | 34 | 15,975 | 15,895 | 7,957 | 357 | 40,184 |
| | 2 | 13,506 | 7,859 | 2,497 | 117 | 23,979 | 239 | 126 | 218 | | 583 | | | | | 14,871 | 10,045 | 3,903 | 356 | 29,175 |
| | 3 | 886 | 991 | 572 | | 2,449 | | | | | | | | | | 948 | 1,047 | 611 | | 2,606 |
| | Total | 28,755 | 18,149 | 8,503 | 474 | 55,881 | 493 | 893 | 955 | | 2,341 | 18 | 16 | | 34 | 31,794 | 26,987 | 12,471 | 713 | 71,965 |
| Engelmann Spruce | 1 | 5,080 | 64 | 1,583 | | 6,727 | | | | | | | | | | 6,459 | 150 | 1,736 | | 8,345 |
| | 2 | 15,845 | 1,806 | 883 | 280 | 18,814 | 920 | | | | 920 | | | | | 19,601 | 1,806 | 1,055 | 280 | 22,742 |
| | 3 | 541 | 175 | 169 | | 885 | | | | | | | | | | 544 | 175 | 169 | | 888 |
| | Total | 21,466 | 2,045 | 2,635 | 280 | 26,426 | 920 | | | | 920 | | | | | 26,604 | 2,131 | 2,960 | 280 | 31,975 |
| Lodgepole pine | 1 | 705 | 1,398 | 10,637 | | 12,740 | | | 53 | | 53 | | | | | 765 | 1,996 | 12,728 | | 15,489 |
| | 2 | 3,136 | 12,523 | 48,872 | 823 | 65,354 | | 102 | 81 | | 183 | | | | | 3,358 | 12,957 | 56,504 | 823 | 73,642 |
| | 3 | 121 | 3,137 | 8,024 | 266 | 11,548 | | 82 | 39 | | 121 | | | | | 121 | 3,319 | 9,784 | 266 | 13,490 |
| | Total | 3,962 | 17,058 | 67,533 | 1,089 | 89,642 | | 184 | 173 | | 357 | | | | | 4,244 | 18,272 | 79,016 | 1,089 | 102,621 |
| Western red cedar 3/4/ | 1 | 2,645 | | 138 | | 2,783 | | | | | | | | | | 3,241 | | 138 | 117 | 3,496 |
| | 2 | 231 | | | | 231 | | | | | | | | | | 294 | | | | 294 |
| | 3 | | | 129 | | 129 | | | | | | | | | | | | 129 | | 129 |
| | Total | 2,876 | | 267 | | 3,143 | | | | | | | | | | 3,535 | | 267 | 117 | 3,919 |
| Cedar-white fir 3/ | 1 | 4,323 | 241 | | | 4,564 | 244 | | | | 244 | | | | | 7,689 | 715 | | | 8,404 |
| | 2 | 43 | | | | 43 | 66 | 13 | | | 79 | | | | | 284 | 174 | | | 458 |
| | Total | 4,366 | 241 | | | 4,607 | 310 | 13 | | | 323 | | | | | 7,973 | 889 | | | 8,862 |
| Cottonwood 5/ | 1 | 56 | 68 | | | 124 | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | | 1,363 | 310 | | | 1,673 |
| Total producing timberland | 1 | 184,660 | 94,363 | 233,510 | 56,555 | 569,088 | 8,625 | 14,531 | 15,766 | 1,179 | 40,101 | 277 | 161 | 291 | 729 | 320,988 | 178,526 | 342,926 | 95,376 | 937,816 |
| | 2 | 81,039 | 48,445 | 128,436 | 18,362 | 276,282 | 3,105 | 1,957 | 3,638 | 104 | 8,804 | 49 | 9 | | 58 | 107,807 | 57,552 | 155,771 | 24,958 | 346,088 |
| | 3 | 5,103 | 9,000 | 18,677 | 5,100 | 37,880 | 21 | 191 | 279 | | 491 | | | | | 5,834 | 9,671 | 21,408 | 7,185 | 44,096 |
| | Total | 270,802 | 151,808 | 380,623 | 80,017 | 883,250 | 11,751 | 16,679 | 19,683 | 1,283 | 49,396 | 326 | 170 | 291 | 787 | 434,629 | 245,749 | 520,105 | 127,517 | 1,328,000 |
| Nonrestocked old burns and cutovers | 1 | | | | | 45,593 | | | | | 9,811 | | | | | | | | | 75,420 |
| | 2 | | | | | 38,500 | | | | | 2,063 | | | | | | | | | 47,911 |
| | 3 | | | | | 20,303 | | | | | 983 | | | | | | | | | 23,651 |
| | Total | | | | | 104,396 | | | | | 12,857 | | | | | | | | | 146,982 |
| Total timberland | 1 | | | | | 614,681 | | | | | 49,312 | | | | 729 | | | | | 1,013,236 |
| | 2 | | | | | 314,782 | | | | | 10,867 | | | | 58 | | | | | 393,999 |
| | 3 | | | | | 58,183 | | | | | 1,474 | | | | | | | | | 67,747 |
| | Total | | | | | 987,646 | | | | | 61,653 | | | | 787 | | | | | 1,474,982 |
| Subalpine and rocky noncommercial | 1 | | | | | 2,244 | | | | | 409 | | | | 78 | | | | | 4,412 |
| | 2 | | | | | 2,029 | | | | | 647 | | | | 123 | | | | | 3,356 |
| | 3 | | | | | 134,176 | | | | | 15,893 | | | | | | | | | 176,660 |
| | Total | | | | | 138,449 | | | | | 16,949 | | | | 201 | | | | | 184,428 |
| GROSS FOREST AREA | 1 | | | | | 616,925 | | | | | 49,721 | | | | 807 | | | | | 1,017,648 |
| | 2 | | | | | 316,811 | | | | | 11,514 | | | | 181 | | | | | 397,355 |
| | 3 | | | | | 192,359 | | | | | 17,367 | | | | | | | | | 244,407 |
| | Total | | | | | 1,126,095 | | | | | 78,602 | | | | 988 | | | | | 1,659,410 |

1/ Available for conversion.
2/ Federal Powersite withdrawals.
3/ In this table merchantable cedar and cedar-white fir pole stands are classed with sawlog stands.
4/ For the western red cedar type pole, seedling and sapling stand are grouped in one class.
5/ All immature cottonwood stands are grouped in one class.

Data as of January 1, 1938

RE-NRM
Forest Survey

Table 3.- TOTAL VOLUME OF SAWTIMBER BY TYPE OF STAND, SPECIES AND OWNERSHIP
SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO

| Ownership class | Volume by species - thousand board feet net log scale (Scribner Dec. C) | | | | | | | | | | | Pieces |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Western white pine | Ponderosa pine | Western larch | Douglas fir | White fir 1/ | Western red cedar | Western hemlock | Engelmann spruce | Lodgepole pine | Northern black cottonwood | Total | Cedar poles |
| | Sawlog stands 2/ (all zones) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Large private | 715,592 | 28,717 | 324,959 | 214,784 | 253,345 | 112,608 | 68,239 | 146,853 | 11,655 | 1,386 | 1,878,138 | 353,825 |
| Small private | 65,998 | 15,849 | 64,055 | 52,732 | 41,312 | 10,355 | 18,205 | 22,838 | 983 | 2,496 | 294,823 | 46,755 |
| State | 156,977 | 12,503 | 45,690 | 49,604 | 57,007 | 33,236 | 22,022 | 27,369 | 965 | 6 | 405,379 | 110,917 |
| County | 9,477 | 3,773 | 13,852 | 10,181 | 6,745 | 1,875 | 2,340 | 988 | 720 | 27 | 49,978 | 6,243 |
| National Forest | 1,271,211 | 21,183 | 491,887 | 743,032 | 436,291 | 137,660 | 108,014 | 420,528 | 89,726 | 168 | 3,719,700 | 270,043 |
| Public domain | 31,833 | 16,123 | 25,833 | 31,240 | 15,110 | 3,853 | 9,248 | 17,506 | 950 | 6 | 151,702 | 24,617 |
| Other Federal lands 3/ | 484 | 156 | 797 | 456 | 221 | 74 | 104 | | 4 | | 2,296 | 874 |
| Total | 2,251,572 | 98,304 | 967,073 | 1,102,029 | 810,031 | 299,661 | 228,172 | 636,082 | 105,003 | 4,089 | 6,502,016 | 813,274 |
| | Scattered sawlog trees in immature stands 4/ (all zones) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Large private | 6,747 | 315 | 6,173 | 2,677 | 944 | 1,230 | 39 | 7 | 5 | | 18,137 | 2,080 |
| Small private | 1,120 | 1,688 | 1,273 | 1,509 | 18 | 56 | 8 | 8 | 8 | | 5,688 | |
| State | 882 | 334 | 714 | 307 | 57 | 31 | | 19 | | | 2,344 | |
| County | | 13 | 79 | 87 | 6 | | 14 | | | | 199 | |
| National Forest | 14,770 | 5,231 | 14,907 | 10,146 | 911 | 1,241 | 132 | 3,997 | 7,363 | | 58,698 | 768 |
| Public domain | 81 | 2,647 | 1,002 | 1,013 | 37 | 2 | | 3 | 3 | | 4,788 | |
| Total | 23,600 | 10,228 | 24,148 | 15,739 | 1,973 | 2,560 | 193 | 4,034 | 7,379 | | 89,854 | 2,848 |
| Grand Total | 2,275,172 | 108,532 | 991,221 | 1,117,768 | 812,004 | 302,221 | 228,365 | 640,116 | 112,382 | 4,089 | 6,591,870 | 816,122 |

1/ Includes some alpine fir
2/ Includes the volume in cedar and cedar-white fir merchantable pole stands.
3/ Federal powersite withdrawals.
4/ Includes 4,651 M on deforested, recently cut and burned, etc. areas.

Data as of January 1, 1938

RE-NRM
Forest Survey

Table 4.- VOLUME OF SAWTIMBER IN SAWLOG STANDS 1/ BY ZONE, OWNERSHIP AND SPECIES
SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO.

| Ownership class | Volume by species - thousand board feet net log scale (Scribner Dec. C) | | | | | | | | | | | Pieces |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Western white pine | Ponderosa pine | Western larch | Douglas fir | White fir 2/ | Western red cedar | Western hemlock | Engelmann spruce | Lodgepole pine | Northern black cottonwood | Total | Cedar Poles |
| | Zone 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Large private | 660,426 | 25,979 | 279,822 | 179,968 | 231,021 | 93,625 | 66,243 | 120,090 | 9,815 | 1,386 | 1,668,375 | 333,789 |
| Small private | 55,826 | 13,111 | 48,966 | 38,023 | 36,073 | 6,541 | 15,194 | 13,764 | 946 | 2,496 | 230,940 | 41,248 |
| State | 149,420 | 11,787 | 39,209 | 37,894 | 51,697 | 31,745 | 21,195 | 21,102 | 780 | 6 | 364,835 | 99,752 |
| County | 7,897 | 2,089 | 10,591 | 8,101 | 6,014 | 1,469 | 2,217 | 770 | 34 | 27 | 39,209 | 5,883 |
| National Forest | 1,049,711 | 17,719 | 338,890 | 483,915 | 312,520 | 128,556 | 59,819 | 258,668 | 56,342 | 168 | 2,706,308 | 240,624 |
| Public domain | 27,107 | 14,361 | 19,653 | 18,994 | 13,214 | 2,332 | 5,060 | 5,132 | 950 | 6 | 106,809 | 22,890 |
| Other Federal lands 3/ | 273 | 156 | 719 | 338 | 108 | 40 | 11 | | 4 | | 1,649 | 472 |
| Total | 1,950,660 | 85,202 | 737,850 | 767,233 | 650,647 | 264,308 | 169,739 | 419,526 | 68,871 | 4,089 | 5,118,125 | 744,658 |
| | Zone 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Large private | 55,096 | 2,738 | 44,486 | 34,107 | 21,533 | 18,936 | 1,768 | 26,677 | 1,781 | | 207,122 | 20,030 |
| Small private | 9,970 | 2,613 | 14,004 | 13,897 | 4,584 | 3,685 | 2,843 | 9,035 | 37 | | 60,668 | 3,144 |
| State | 7,518 | 716 | 6,296 | 11,419 | 5,243 | 1,412 | 810 | 6,267 | 185 | | 39,866 | 11,165 |
| County | 1,580 | 1,684 | 3,261 | 2,080 | 731 | 406 | 123 | 218 | 686 | | 10,769 | 360 |
| National Forest | 216,134 | 3,319 | 144,371 | 250,331 | 102,571 | 8,971 | 38,900 | 158,584 | 32,449 | | 955,630 | 26,637 |
| Public domain | 4,711 | 1,762 | 6,111 | 12,137 | 1,871 | 1,492 | 4,182 | 12,374 | | | 44,640 | 1,727 |
| Other Federal lands 3/ | 211 | | 78 | 118 | 113 | 34 | 93 | | | | 647 | 402 |
| Total | 295,220 | 12,832 | 218,607 | 324,089 | 136,646 | 34,936 | 48,719 | 213,155 | 35,138 | | 1,319,342 | 63,465 |
| | Zone 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Large private | 70 | | 651 | 709 | 791 | 47 | 228 | 86 | 59 | | 2,641 | 6 |
| Small private | 202 | 125 | 1,085 | 812 | 655 | 129 | 168 | 39 | | | 3,215 | 2,363 |
| State | 39 | | 185 | 291 | 67 | 79 | 17 | | | | 678 | |
| National Forest | 5,366 | 145 | 8,626 | 8,786 | 21,200 | 133 | 9,295 | 3,276 | 935 | | 57,762 | 2,782 |
| Public domain | 15 | | 69 | 109 | 25 | 29 | 6 | | | | 253 | |
| Total | 5,692 | 270 | 10,616 | 10,707 | 22,738 | 417 | 9,714 | 3,401 | 994 | | 64,549 | 5,151 |
| Grand total | 2,251,572 | 98,304 | 967,073 | 1,102,029 | 810,031 | 299,661 | 228,172 | 636,082 | 105,003 | 4,089 | 6,502,016 | 813,274 |

1/ Includes the volume in cedar and cedar-white fir merchantable pole stands.

2/ Includes some alpine fir.

3/ Federal powersite withdrawals.

Data as of January 1, 1938

RE-NRM
Forest Survey

Table 5.- VOLUME OF SAWTIMBER IN SAWLOG STANDS BY TYPE, ZONE AND SPECIES
SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO

| Timber type | Volume by species - thousand board feet net log scale (Scribner Dec. C) | | | | | | | | | | | Pieces |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Western white pine | Ponderosa pine | Western larch | Douglas fir | White fir 1/ | Western red cedar | Western hemlock | Engelmann spruce | Lodgepole pine | Northern: black cottonwood | Total | Cedar poles |
| | Zone 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western white pine | 1,910,766 | 15,686 | 480,976 | 482,196 | 526,673 | 184,491 | 126,349 | 328,073 | 64,559 | | 4,119,769 | 644,489 |
| Ponderosa pine-pure | 28 | 15,746 | 897 | 2,076 | | | | | | | 18,747 | |
| Ponderosa pine-mixed | 3,117 | 49,453 | 9,528 | 19,445 | 2,332 | 8 | 51 | | 25 | | 83,959 | 1,982 |
| Larch-Douglas fir | 11,091 | 3,034 | 198,330 | 111,302 | 34,523 | 10,146 | 19,133 | 8,172 | 1,357 | | 397,088 | 35,212 |
| Hemlock-white fir | 371 | 538 | 14,784 | 11,610 | 31,169 | 6,125 | 19,796 | 5,200 | 58 | | 89,651 | 16,416 |
| Douglas fir | 17,849 | 745 | 6,231 | 124,208 | 21,447 | | 597 | | 793 | | 171,870 | |
| Engelmann spruce | 4,702 | | 14,335 | 7,972 | 6,712 | 1,799 | 1,415 | 66,990 | 355 | | 104,280 | 3,823 |
| Lodgepole pine | 325 | | 175 | 464 | 164 | | 20 | | 1,698 | | 2,846 | |
| Western red cedar 2/ | 828 | | 4,448 | 2,091 | 3,388 | 26,992 | | 4,219 | | | 41,966 | 9,630 |
| Cedar-white fir 2/ | 1,583 | | 8,146 | 5,869 | 24,221 | 34,747 | 2,378 | 6,872 | 26 | | 83,842 | 33,106 |
| Cottonwood | | | | | 18 | | | | | 4,089 | 4,107 | |
| Total | 1,950,660 | 85,202 | 737,850 | 767,233 | 650,647 | 264,308 | 169,739 | 419,526 | 68,871 | 4,089 | 5,118,125 | 744,658 |
| | Zone 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western white pine | 251,341 | 539 | 54,709 | 91,613 | 66,985 | 26,080 | 12,975 | 46,755 | 9,051 | | 560,048 | 42,662 |
| Ponderosa pine-pure | | 55 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | 62 | |
| Ponderosa pine-mixed | 366 | 8,485 | 3,480 | 4,877 | 589 | 112 | | | | | 17,909 | 915 |
| Larch-Douglas fir | 18,431 | 3,433 | 126,313 | 84,904 | 23,473 | 2,682 | 4,311 | 11,586 | 10,581 | | 285,714 | 16,677 |
| Hemlock-white fir | 712 | | 1,347 | 1,850 | 9,935 | 105 | 12,083 | | | | 26,032 | |
| Douglas fir | 13,180 | 320 | 4,671 | 119,475 | 19,270 | 64 | 369 | 1,893 | 281 | | 159,523 | |
| Engelmann spruce | 8,463 | | 22,446 | 17,772 | 15,038 | 1,340 | 18,087 | 151,220 | 1,779 | | 236,145 | 297 |
| Lodgepole pine | 2,118 | | 5,293 | 3,260 | 273 | | 216 | 669 | 13,446 | | 25,275 | |
| Western red cedar 2/ | 126 | | 345 | 322 | 256 | 1,855 | 356 | | | | 3,260 | 2,914 |
| Cedar-white fir 2/ | 483 | | | 12 | 827 | 2,698 | 322 | 1,032 | | | 5,374 | |
| Total | 295,220 | 12,832 | 218,607 | 324,089 | 136,646 | 34,936 | 48,719 | 213,155 | 35,138 | | 1,319,342 | 63,465 |
| | Zone 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western white pine | 1,546 | 5 | 354 | 437 | 234 | 51 | 178 | 157 | 86 | | 3,048 | 142 |
| Larch-Douglas fir | 639 | 265 | 7,953 | 2,868 | 565 | 366 | 102 | 216 | | | 12,974 | 5,009 |
| Hemlock-white fir | 2,495 | | 1,413 | 1,661 | 20,295 | | 9,434 | 104 | | | 35,402 | |
| Douglas fir | 657 | | 264 | 5,715 | 775 | | | | 213 | | 7,624 | |
| Engelmann spruce | 355 | | 632 | 26 | 869 | | | 2,924 | 211 | | 5,017 | |
| Lodgepole pine | | | | | | | | | 484 | | 484 | |
| Total | 5,692 | 270 | 10,616 | 10,707 | 22,738 | 417 | 9,714 | 3,401 | 994 | | 64,549 | 5,151 |
| Grand Total | 2,251,572 | 98,304 | 967,073 | 1,102,029 | 810,031 | 299,661 | 228,172 | 636,082 | 105,003 | 4,089 | 6,502,016 | 813,274 |

1/ Includes some alpine fir.
2/ Includes the volume in merchantable pole stands.

Data as of January 1, 1938.

Table 6.- CLASSIFICATION OF NONSAWLOG IMMATURE TIMBER TYPES ACCORDING TO DENSITY OF STOCKING
SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO

| Timber type 1/ | Pole | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Well stocked | | Medium stocked | | Poorly stocked | | Total | |
| | Acres | % | Acres | % | Acres | % | Acres | % |
| Western white pine | 114,014 | 78 | 16,448 | 11 | 15,614 | 11 | 146,076 | 100 |
| Ponderosa pine-pure | | | | | | | | |
| Ponderosa pine-mixed | 7,300 | 32 | 8,555 | 38 | 6,877 | 30 | 22,732 | 100 |
| Larch-Douglas fir | 21,483 | 80 | 3,898 | 14 | 1,557 | 6 | 26,938 | 100 |
| Hemlock-white fir | 405 | 29 | 464 | 33 | 545 | 38 | 1,414 | 100 |
| Douglas fir | 10,885 | 40 | 10,980 | 41 | 5,122 | 19 | 26,987 | 100 |
| Engelmann spruce | 1,811 | 85 | 170 | 8 | 150 | 7 | 2,131 | 100 |
| Lodgepole pine | 13,734 | 75 | 3,913 | 21 | 625 | 4 | 18,272 | 100 |
| Western red cedar 2/ | | | | | | | | |
| Cedar-white fir | 587 | 66 | 81 | 9 | 221 | 25 | 889 | 100 |
| Total | 170,219 | 69 | 44,509 | 18 | 30,711 | 13 | 245,439 | 100 |

| Timber type 1/ | Seedling and sapling | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Well stocked | | Medium stocked | | Poorly stocked | | Total | |
| | Acres | % | Acres | % | Acres | % | Acres | % |
| Western white pine | 165,960 | 46 | 136,475 | 38 | 57,725 | 16 | 360,160 | 100 |
| Ponderosa pine-pure | 1,160 | 32 | 392 | 11 | 2,060 | 57 | 3,612 | 100 |
| Ponderosa pine-mixed | 6,017 | 59 | 2,395 | 24 | 1,741 | 17 | 10,153 | 100 |
| Larch-Douglas fir | 26,564 | 53 | 15,530 | 31 | 8,277 | 16 | 50,371 | 100 |
| Hemlock-white fir | 115 | 11 | 980 | 89 | | | 1,095 | 100 |
| Douglas fir | 3,110 | 25 | 4,177 | 33 | 5,184 | 42 | 12,471 | 100 |
| Engelmann spruce | 2,312 | 78 | 555 | 19 | 93 | 3 | 2,960 | 100 |
| Lodgepole pine | 53,325 | 68 | 17,740 | 22 | 7,951 | 10 | 79,016 | 100 |
| Western red cedar 2/ | 91 | 34 | 129 | 48 | 47 | 18 | 267 | 100 |
| Cedar-white fir | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 258,654 | 50 | 178,373 | 34 | 83,078 | 16 | 520,105 | 100 |

| Timber type 1/ | Total pole, seedling and sapling | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Well stocked | | Medium stocked | | Poorly stocked | | Total | |
| | Acres | % | Acres | % | Acres | % | Acres | % |
| Western white pine | 279,974 | 55 | 152,923 | 30 | 73,339 | 15 | 506,236 | 100 |
| Ponderosa pine-pure | 1,160 | 32 | 392 | 11 | 2,060 | 57 | 3,612 | 100 |
| Ponderosa pine-mixed | 13,317 | 41 | 10,950 | 33 | 8,618 | 26 | 32,885 | 100 |
| Larch-Douglas fir | 48,047 | 62 | 19,428 | 25 | 9,834 | 13 | 77,309 | 100 |
| Hemlock-white fir | 520 | 21 | 1,444 | 57 | 545 | 22 | 2,509 | 100 |
| Douglas fir | 13,995 | 36 | 15,157 | 38 | 10,306 | 26 | 39,458 | 100 |
| Engelmann spruce | 4,123 | 81 | 725 | 14 | 243 | 5 | 5,091 | 100 |
| Lodgepole pine | 67,059 | 69 | 21,653 | 22 | 8,576 | 9 | 97,288 | 100 |
| Western red cedar | 91 | 34 | 129 | 48 | 47 | 18 | 267 | 100 |
| Cedar-white fir | 587 | 66 | 81 | 9 | 221 | 25 | 889 | 100 |
| Total | 428,873 | 56 | 222,882 | 29 | 113,789 | 15 | 765,544 | 100 |

1/ The cottonwood type is not classified as to stocking.
2/ Small poles (6 to 12 or 14 inches) included with seedling and sapling.

Data as of January, 1938

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Forest Survey

Table 7.- CLASSIFICATION OF STOCKED TIMBERLANDS ACCORDING TO TYPE AND SITE QUALITY
SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO

*Area in Acres*

| Timber type 1/ | Site number | | | | | Total area | Average site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I | II | III | IV | V | | |
| Western white pine | 4,555 | 313,302 | 435,365 | 25,455 | | 778,677 | II & III |
| Ponderosa pine-pure | | 194 | 1,760 | 3,397 | | 5,351 | III & IV |
| Ponderosa pine-mixed | | 1,112 | 10,216 | 32,063 | 26 | 43,417 | III & IV |
| Larch-Douglas fir | | 16,771 | 108,524 | 13,259 | 81 | 138,635 | III |
| Hemlock-white fir | | 4,801 | 6,441 | 2,743 | 1,602 | 15,587 | III |
| Douglas fir | | 384 | 36,819 | 32,404 | 1,645 | 71,252 | III & IV |
| Engelmann spruce | 167 | 15,750 | 13,794 | 1,984 | | 31,695 | II & III |
| Lodgepole pine | 882 | 29,022 | 63,992 | 7,348 | 288 | 101,532 | III |
| Western red cedar | | 1,454 | 2,348 | | | 3,802 | II & III |
| Cedar-white fir | | 2,822 | 6,040 | | | 8,862 | II & III |
| Total | 5,604 | 385,612 | 685,299 | 118,653 | 3,642 | 1,198,810 | |

1/ The cottonwood type is not classified as to site. Data as of January 1, 1938.

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Forest Survey

Table 8.- CLASSIFICATION OF STOCKED TIMBERLANDS ACCORDING TO TYPE AND AGE CLASS
ZONES ONE AND TWO

SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO

*Area in acres*

| Timber type[1/] | Age class - years | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0-40 | 41-80 | 81-120 | 121-160 | 161-200 | 200+ | |
| Western white pine | 360,468 | 112,094 | 112,510 | 63,066 | 18,617 | 97,752 | 764,507 |
| Ponderosa pine-pure | 3,612 | | | 141 | 1,598 | | 5,351 |
| Ponderosa pine-mixed | 10,644 | 20,252 | 3,121 | 1,474 | 1,960 | 5,966 | 43,417 |
| Larch-Douglas fir | 52,404 | 15,381 | 16,384 | 29,486 | 6,873 | 15,109 | 135,637 |
| Hemlock-white fir | 1,147 | 511 | 1,280 | 1,740 | 2,150 | 5,861 | 12,689 |
| Douglas fir | 13,028 | 18,486 | 13,575 | 19,188 | 3,910 | 459 | 68,646 |
| Engelmann spruce | 2,791 | 1,709 | 1,488 | 3,822 | 1,785 | 19,212 | 30,807 |
| Lodgepole pine | 71,201 | 4,030 | 12,847 | 169 | 61 | | 88,308 |
| Western red cedar | 138 | | 204 | 40 | | 3,291 | 3,673 |
| Cedar-white fir | 587 | | 768 | 738 | 1,128 | 5,641 | 8,862 |
| Total | 516,020 | 172,463 | 162,177 | 119,864 | 38,082 | 153,291 | 1,161,897 |

1/ The cottonwood type is not classified as to age.

Data as of January 1, 1938

RE-NRM
Forest Survey

Table 9.- AVERAGE ANNUAL CUTTING DEPLETION FROM THE GREEN TIMBER RESOURCES BY TREE SIZE, SPECIES AND PRODUCTS
SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO

| Product | White pine | Ponderosa pine | Larch | Douglas fir | White fir | Cedar | Hemlock | Engelmann spruce | Cotton-wood | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From trees of sawtimber size (thousand board feet, Scribner Dec. C, log scale) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sawlogs 1/ | 50,491 | 4,886 | 4,072 | 4,553 | 2,062 | 679 | 24 | 2,465 | 2 | 69,234 |
| Fuelwood 2/ | 50 | 4,422 | 1,118 | 800 | | | 500 | | | 6,890 |
| Fence posts 2/ | | | | | | 21 | | | | 21 |
| Pulpwood 3/ | | | | | 114 | | | | | 114 |
| Mine Timbers 4/ | | 151 | 1,544 | 1,868 | | | 36 | | | 3,599 |
| Total | 50,541 | 9,459 | 6,734 | 7,221 | 2,176 | 700 | 560 | 2,465 | 2 | 79,858 |
| From trees of less than sawtimber size (cubic feet) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fuelwood 2/ | | 40,076 | 48,074 | 34,400 | | | | | | 122,550 |
| Fence posts 2/ | | | | | | 496 | | | | 496 |
| Mine timbers 4/ | | | 14,578 | 17,629 | | | 339 | | | 32,546 |
| Poles 5/ | | | | | | 118,130 | | | | 118,130 |
| Total | | 40,076 | 62,652 | 52,029 | | 118,626 | 339 | | | 273,722 |

1/ 1925-1936 inclusive.
2/ From a special survey in 1935.
3/ 1927-1934 inclusive.
4/ 1928-1932 inclusive.
5/ 1927-1929-1931-1933.

## Glossary

NONFOREST LAND TYPES

Townsites - includes both incorporated and unincorporated urban settlements.

Cultivated - areas cleared and/or cultivated for agricultural use, including pasture.

Stump pasture - logged off or burned off lands, part of operating farm units, now chiefly devoted to grazing and from which stumps or snags have not been removed.

Barrens - areas too rocky, too scanty as to soil, or too exposed, to support a vegetative cover of either trees, shrubs, or herbs.

Grass - areas such as parks, mountain meadows, or treeless ridges, whose principal vegetation is grass and herbs.

Brush - areas whose principal vegetation is sagebrush, brush, or shrubs as a permanent type.

FOREST LAND TYPES

Timberland - forest areas capable of producing trees of commercial species and quality.

Producing timberland - timberland areas containing forest growth, or if not, which have been denuded since 1925.

Deforested timberland - nonrestocked old burns or cut-overs denuded prior to 1925.

Subalpine - stands above the altitude range of merchantability.

Rocky noncommercial - areas too steep, sterile, or rocky to produce merchantable timber.

Sawlog stands - timber stands containing 3 thousand board feet per acre for the ponderosa pine and lodgepole pine types or 4 thousand board feet for the other types, except cottonwood, in trees of sawlog size. The cottonwood type has no minimum limit. The minimum size classes for sawlog trees are: white pine, ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine - 12 inches, cedar - 24 inches, and other species - 14 inches (diameter breast high).

Merchantable pole stands - cedar or cedar-white fir stands containing 8 or more commercial cedar poles to the acre (12 to 24 inches diameter breast high).

Other pole stands - timber stands in which the majority of the dominant trees are between 6 inches and merchantable size.

Seedling or sapling stands - timber stands in which the majority of the dominant trees are less than 6 inches.

Recent burns and cut-overs - areas cut or burned since 1925 for which sufficient time has not elapsed to allow classification into one of the other timber types.

Reserved areas - includes publicly owned forest lands not available for conversion into timber products but reserved for parks, primitive areas, protection of municipal watersheds, etc.

Zones - Zone One includes areas loggable under present conditions.

Zone Two includes areas loggable with increased stumpage values.

Zone Three includes areas of no probable value for timber production.

Site class - the index of the productivity of an area for growing forests. There are 5 or 6 site classes with the best sites numbered one, the next best two, etc.

Stocking - in young timber stands stocking is the measure of the extent to which an area is covered with forest growth. The degrees of stocking are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Less than 10 percent stocked | = unstocked |
| 10 to 39 percent stocked | = poorly stocked |
| 40 to 69 percent stocked | = medium stocked |
| 70 to 100 percent stocked | = well stocked |